duction of Industrial Alcohol as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c). 'Industrial Alcohol' mentioned under item 22.07 and 29.05 on the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised Commodity Description and coding System) has been deleted from the list of industries in respects of which industrial lincensing is compulsory on 14-2-1992. This is expected to lead to increase in the production of Industrial Alcohol, though the level of such increase cannot be precisely determined at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Special Category States

*507. SHRI RAM TAHAL COUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for declaring a State as a special category State;

(b) the States which come under this category on the basis of the said criteria; and

(c) the reasons for not including Bihar in this category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The States included among the Special Category States, for the purpose of Central Assistance for Plans, are those which have a strategic location on the border with neighbouring countries, some with large tribal population and/or which have been constituted out of former small Union Territories/districts with limited and weak resource base compared to their development needs.

(b) The present ten Special Category States are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

(c) The Criteria mentioned in (a) above do not apply to the State of Bihar.

[*English*]

Abolition of Scavenging

*508. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASHTRI:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy drawn up by the Union Government for abolishing the practice of scavenging;

(b) the States which have abolished this practice;

(c) the amount provided for the purpose during the last threw years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government have drawn up any programme for low cost sanitation in various States;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and

(f) the amount spend during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF [illegible] URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (f). The Government of India has launched the scheme of Low Cost

Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers since August, 1989. Guidelines have been circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of the scheme in a time bound manner. The scheme envisages conversion of dry latrines/construction of new low cost water seal pour flus latrines on a 'whole town' basis in 500 towns annually. It is being operated through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by providing a mix of subsidy from the Central Government and loans from the HUDCO in a synchronised manner, as per the following financing pattern:-

EWS	:	45% subsidy, 50% loan and 5% beneficiary contribution.
LIG	:	25% subsidy, 60% loan and 15% beneficiary contribution.
MIG/HIG	:	Nil subsidy, 75% loan and 25% beneficiary contribution.

The State Government have been requested to amend the municipal bye-laws to prevent further construction of dry latrines and to convery dry latrines in Government buildings immediately. A Coordination Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Urban Development for clearance fo the proposals received from the State Governments. Review meetings are held from time to energise the implementation of the scheme. Since sanitation is a State subject, a proposal for a Central legislation for making the employment of manual scavenging a punishable offence from a future date is being pursued with the State Governments.

No State has reported regarding abolition of this practice. However, only Arunachal Pradesh has reported that manual scavenging is totally unknown to them. The states of Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat have claimed that they are scavenger free and Maharashtra has claimed that they would be scavenger free by 31st March, 1992.

No specific amount is provided Statewise for implementation of the scheme. However, number of town are allocated Statewise on the basis of urban population the extent of the problem of dry latrines, and scavenger population. The amount to be sanctioned depend on the actual proposals received from the local bodies through the State Governments as to the number of units to be converted/constructed. The financial progress of the scheme is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State	No. of towns approved	Loan Sanc.	Amount Rls.	Subsidy Sanc.	Amount Rls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A & N Islands	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53	3513.92	33.99	1317.15	132.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Assam	19	797.86	46.54	570.76	122.86
5.	Bihar	17	–	–	508.31	508.31
6.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–		–
8.	Daman & Diu	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Goa	1	–	–	–	–

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State	No. of towns approved	Loan Sanc.	Amount Rls.	Subsidy Sanc.	Amount Rls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Gujarat	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Haryana	17	94.81	33.48	65.56	65.56
13.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	–	–	–	–
15.	Karnataka	52	4955.20	–	1104.06	72.00
16.	Kerala	15	882.71	123.31	290.07	48.04
17.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Madhya Pradesh	57	468.36	130.98	272.0	272.00
19.	Maharashtra	172	751.83	438.87	587.77	516.57
20.	Manipur	1	–	–	–	–
21.	Meghalaya	1	82.13	–	32.79	–

(Rs. in lacs)

S. No.	State	No. of towns approved	Loan Sanc.	Amount Rls.	Subsidy Sanc.	Amount Rls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–
23.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Orissa	73	540.66	2.70	512.71	127.10
25.	Pondicherry	–	–	–	–	–
26.	Punjab	29	3150.14	45.72	2834.94	1844.79
27.	Rajasthan	60	362.78	–	1169.81	981.90
28.	Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–
29.	Tamil Nadu	96	6498.71	748.59	1579.58	420.12
30.	Tripura	6	–	–	129.87	129.87
31.	Uttar Pradesh	64	1495.98	205.65	1772.2	1173.12
32.	West Bengal	17	–	–	–	–
		760	23595.09	1809.83	12747.40	6414.92